



Human Rights report

Minority workers victims of Civil Service Job bias

By L. LING-CHI WANG

Job discrimination against minority groups in the form of underrepresentation at all levels, except the low-paying, non-technical and semi-skilled levels, still exists in San Francisco civil service is the conclusion of a lengthy report, Racial and Ethnic Employment Pattern Survey of City and County of San Francisco Employees, released on September 10 by the Human Rights Commission (HRC). The report, prepared by Francisco J. Aviles, State Department of Human Resources Development, shows that out of a total of 9,261 city employees, 13,525 or 13.3% are whites, 4,054 or 21% blacks, 549 or 2.9% Spanish-surnames and 834 or 4.3% Chinese and Japanese. (These figures do not include employees in the United School District, Housing Authority and S.F. Redevelopment Agency.) This short article is not a report on the survey, but a study of the results of the survey with special emphasis on the Chinese.

PROCEDURES AND METHODOLOGY

The survey, conducted in Decem-

ber, 1969, covered employees, both "permanent" and "temporary", in 68 departments or sub-divisions, and was based on master payroll tapes with data on ethnic origin and position level on each employee added to the final tabulation. Results of the survey are printed in three Tables: Table I, "Summary of Occupational Categories by Racial/Ethnic Distribution - All City Employees," Table II, "Summary of Occupational Categories by Racial/Ethnic Distribution - By Departments," and Table III, "Summary by Monthly Salaries (Gross)." Occupational categories are patterned after those used by the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights (see the chart). Each category is broken down by ethnic origins and position levels: entrance, promotive and appointive, indicating how employees gained their present civil service classifications. Racial/ethnic information includes, White, Negro, Spanish-origin, Oriental (Japanese and Chinese), Filipino, American Indian and other non-white. This system of ethnic breakdown regrettably renders any study on

Chinese employees in civil service impossible, if not outright confusing. For example, the lone Oriental in managerial position in the Department of Park and Recreation (total employees: 1,227) is a Korean or the only Oriental in the same position in the Mayor's Office happens to be a Japanese. The monthly salaries Table collaborates well with the Table on occupational categories. Information on civil service salary range for each category, if given, could be very useful. The assumption that the City's population has 12% black, 10% Spanish-surname and 10% Oriental is false. Chinese population alone is at least 10%, not to mention the Japanese, Koreans, Filipinos and Indo-Chinese.

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

Here is the ethnic breakdown of all city employees, by percentages, in the ten occupational categories: Managerial (397 employees): white: 90.4; black: 4.3; Spanish-surname: 1.7; Oriental: 8.1.

Technical (675): white: 49.3; black: 31.3; Spanish-surname: 4.3;

Oriental: 8.7.

Clerical (2,682): white: 73.6; black: 11.9; Spanish-surname: 3.6; Oriental: 8.7.

Craftsmen (1,670): W: 91.1; B: 3.7; SS: 2.4; O: 2.2.

Operatives (1,958): W: 44; B: 51.4; SS: 1.6; O: 1.5.

Laborers (661): W: 51.7; B: 43.4; SS: 4.8; O: 0.2.

Uninformed Protective Services (3,596): W: 93.5; B: 3; SS: 2.9; O: 0.2.

Service Workers (2,758): W: 28.3; B: 61.9; SS: 4.3; O: 2.1.

Agricultural and Horticultural Workers (441): W: 86.1; B: 7.1; SS: 3.9; O: 1.7.

It is obvious that Chinese are under-represented in every category and that most of the better paying jobs and positions of power are currently occupied by whites. The breakdown by position levels in each category further reveals that all minority employees score poorly in appointive positions. For example, in the managerial category, 80 are whites, 2 blacks, 3 Spanish-surnames and 2 Orientals. Appoin-

(Continued on Page 10)

FEPC drops civil service bias charge

A charge of racial discrimination leveled against the San Francisco Civil Service Commission by five Oriental city workers has been dismissed by the California Fair Employment Practice Commission.

The FEPC decision followed a public hearing in San Francisco September 3 and 4. According to the written decision, the four Chinese and one Japanese complainant, who sought promotions in the city's Department of Public Health, charged that "although they received very high written scores in their promotional examinations for Senior Food and Environmental Health Inspector and Principal Food and Environmental Health Inspector, they received very low scores on the oral part of the examination, which placed them at or near the bottom of the civil service list."

The complainants were William Wong, Ching D. Koo, George Kusaba, Wilbur K. Lee, and Donald Chan. All are employed by the Public Health Department. They took the promotional examination in October 1969, and alleged that discrimination against them occurred in the oral half of the examination, which was conducted by a three-man appraisal board on which no minority groups were

(Continued on Page 9)

Chinatown Planning Project in Orbit

A \$75,000 grant has lifted the Department of City Planning's project for Chinatown off the ground. Walter S. Newman, president of the San Francisco Planning Commission, has announced the appointment of a 19-member Citizens Advisory Committee.

City Planning Director Allan B. Jacobs also announced last week

that the project aims to "initiate immediate actions leading to improvements in housing and recreation in the Chinatown area."

The Chinatown Citizens Advisory Committee was appointed as an important means of channeling communication between the agencies involved in this project as well as providing guidance and assist-

(Continued on Page 5)

Fear "Integration now" will set off White flight

Immediate integration will bring "chaos" to San Francisco, School Board president Alan Nichols warned in a speech to the Democratic Forum last week.

Nichols said a court order to immediately integrate the schools would accelerate white flight to the suburbs.

He said that the district also lacks funds to carry out an order for immediate integration of the entire city.

Nichols said that he believed the entire community should be consulted in any integration plan, explaining he did not favor talking only with one group, such as the NAACP, while ignoring others.

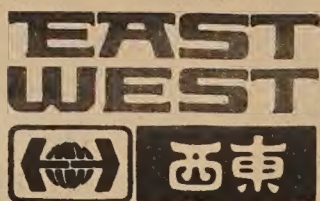
The NAACP has brought suit in U.S. District Court seeking integration of the district. The case is under advisement by Judge Stanley Weigel, who has indicated from the bench that he believes the district must get moving on integration.

Nichols, who said he favors integration as morally necessary and as an essential ingredient in quality education, said the concept has become increasingly less popular.

Black nationalists opposed it, Chinese Americans opposed it and about the only people who favored integration were members of the liberal establishment, he said.



Profile 70, a benefit fashion show luncheon at the Empress of China Saturday noon will feature the talents of Miss San Francisco Chinatown Linda Chinn, Paulette Baker, designer Kaisik Wong, Suzanne Lew, designer Patrick Lee and Joseph Warner. The show benefits the Chinese Hospital Auxiliary. (William Owyang photo)



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EDITORIAL

NEMS and the poor

Adequate medical care for low-income families in the Chinatown-North Beach Area has been a matter of grave concern during the past several years. Both Telegraph Hill Clinic and the Chinese Hospital Outpatient Department have gone out of their way, in spite of severe financial strain, to meet the needs of these families by providing free or part-pay services. The recent Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) grant for the establishment of the Northeast Medical Services (NEMS) has given hope that medical indigents would be adequately served and that the two clinics could be relieved of their burden of responsibility as soon as NEMS could begin operation. Unfortunately, early indications are that a significant number of people currently cared for by the two existing clinics will not be covered by NEMS because of its rigid and unrealistic eligibility guidelines.

According to NEMS Project Director Gilbert Lum, the OEO Poverty Guidelines (e.g. \$4,000 annual income for a family of four, with \$500 per additional family member) must be adhered to strictly, and at this point, there is little or no possibility of either questioning OEO's definition of poverty and thus those in need of free medical care, or adjusting the program in order to take families just above the poverty guidelines on a part-pay basis, as is now being done at both "Tel Hi" and Chinese Hospital Clinics.

A recent survey showed the following: In a sample of 270 cases seen at "Tel Hi" Clinic, 75 cases or 28% did not fall under the poverty guidelines and thus would not be able to receive services from NEMS. Again, out of 720 families seen at Chinese Hospital Clinic, 168 families or 23% did not fall under the poverty guidelines (note: these 168 families were composed of 679 people). In addition, out of 190 families registered at the Chinese Newcomers Service Center for the free food supplement program, 77 families or 40% will not be eligible for NEMS.

These figures clearly indicate that a significant number of medical indigents will not be covered by NEMS. These same figures also support the contention that the Poverty Guidelines, established in 1965, are unrealistic and inconsistent with the rising cost of living and the rising cost of medical care. We therefore urge the NEMS Community Advisory Committee and the NEMS Board of Directors to seriously consider the following possibilities: (1) to negotiate with OEO to modify the eligibility guidelines so that they are more in line with the cost of living in San Francisco; (2) to consider establishing a part-pay service for those low-income families exceeding the poverty guidelines; (3) to explore the possibility of a cooperative effort with the Department of Public Health in provision of medical services to such low-income families.

We believe the services to be offered by NEMS to be much needed and long overdue, but we also believe that in order for NEMS to reach and serve its estimated 16,000 residents in need of the program the existing unrealistic guideline must be revised.

Letters to the Editor are welcome, and they may be on any topic of general interest. If you can, please type your letters, double spaced and neat. Address all correspondence to East/West, at 758 Commercial Street, San Francisco Ca 94108. We reserve the right to edit letters for reasons of space, taste, or anything that might jeopardize our existence.

Hearings on Title II Repeal ends

WASHINGTON — The House Committee on Internal Security has finally completed its lengthy hearings on legislation to repeal the Emergency Detention Act.

Chairman Richard Ichord (D-Mo.) announced at the conclusion of the hearings Sept. 10 that the Committee would begin marking up the bill this week in executive session, and report the bill out in time for floor action before adjournment of the 91st Congress.

The final witness to appear before the Committee was J. Walter Yeagley, Assistant Attorney General for Internal Security, Department of Justice.

Yeagley told the Committee during the two-hour testimony that the Justice Department and the Nixon Administration favor the repeal of the Emergency Detention Act.

Letters to the Editor

The answer is no

Dear Editor:

I would like to call your attention to a number of letters being written to the downtown papers calling for a cut, if not a halt, to Chinese immigration.

The writers cried that the "horde of Orientals" are creating problems in housing, education and health care.

Is America for White people only?

Judy Jade Fong

New, bold guidelines for EOC's poverty war

San Francisco's Economic Opportunity Council is getting ready to use more vigorous tactics in fighting poverty — for instance, by organizing tenants.

New guidelines adopted by the EOC's board of directors have set the wheels in motion for a major shift in emphasis.

Two new objectives alone — organizing tenants in San Francisco's poverty pockets and setting up a Consumer Affairs Department — are certain to create controversy around the multi-million poverty effort here.

The new guidelines, drawn

up by a planning braintrust headed by former Supervisor Jack Morrison, are aimed at concentrating EOC resources on a few major objectives — five specifically: housing, consumer affairs, education, economic development and manpower training.

Morrison was hired by the EOC as planning director to help breathe life into a moribund poverty program as well as to overcome criticism by the regional Office of Economic Opportunity that the War on Poverty here suffered from a lack of long range planning.

JACL refutes Rep. Ichord on Title II

SALT LAKE CITY — The Japanese American Citizens League sued a strong rebuttal to the comments made by Rep. Richard Ichord (D., Mo.), at a recent Veterans Foreign Wars convention protesting the concentration camp provisions of the Internal Security Act.

JACL National President Raymond S. Uno labeled as "utter nonsense" the claim made by Ichord that Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 have prevented, rather than allowed the incarceration of 110,000 Japanese Americans during World War II.

"If Title II existed in 1945, it would have made it easier and faster because the president would have been merely enforcing the law. As it was, President Roosevelt spent five months in anguish and procrastination before the pressures from California finally forced him to sign the executive order. Uno stated.

Uno also took exception to Ichord's suggestion that repeal of Title II would remove procedural safeguards for suspected subversives. "The main argument against Title II is that it substitutes an administrative hearing in place of judicial due process," said Uno, "and the defendant is presumed guilty and has to prove his innocence while the government is required to prove its charges."

"Title II will not pass the constitutional test of due process," stated Uno who is an attorney in private practice. Because the Emergency Detention Act, has never been used since its passage in 1950, a true court test has not been had. Although concentration camps were built and maintained until 1958, the U.S. Attorney General has repeatedly insisted that there are no concentration camps in existence today.

Architect Hsieh First Chinese on Art Board

A 38-year-old architect was named last week by Mayor Joseph L. Alioto as the first Chinese member of the city's Art Commission, which was formed in 1932.



THOMAS HSIEH

Thomas Hsieh, a native of Peking, China, was appointed to the seat left empty by the resignation of Mrs. Jean Coblenz.

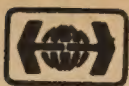
Alioto noted that his new appointee came to the city in 1953 from Taiwan, where his family had moved in 1938, and that he studied at the National University in Taiwan, San Francisco City College and the University of California at Berkeley where he received bachelor's and master's degrees in architecture.

One of Hsieh's fellow members on the Art Commission

will be Ernest Born, his former professor of architecture at Cal.

Hsieh, who has offices at 166 Grant Avenue, has designed such buildings as the Salvation Army's new hospital in Chinatown, a senior citizen housing development at 666 Ellis Street, the Mandarin Tower apartment building in Chinatown, St. Joseph Convalescent Home and three non-profit housing developments in the Western Addition.

He and his wife, Jeanette, have three sons and live in the West Portal area.



By Manchester Fu

The juggler

Yo newsboy been getting writing assignments from un- and overground sources. And he has four mouths to feed, including Liverpool Fu, an alley cat which never had it good. Liver pate, yet. With truffles.

Which is all a subterfuge to explain he might not be und long because there are only 24 hours a day. So far s like a juggler. As long as he keeps the balls in the air, s okay. If he'd stop to think, the balls fall on his head. d his head is bumpy as is. A phrenologist once thought had an exceptional head. Leonine? Only if he goes three nths without a haircut. More like Charlie Brown's. Like nething Nate Thurmond might dribble and dunk through hoop at Cow Palace.



By way of Columnvision (Oh wow, just like the big pros) e zing you to New York and the St. Augustine's Chapel, a bterranean playhouse, where the Asian-American Reper- ry Theater is presenting "Three Travelers Watch a Sun- e". A play written by Wallace Stevens.

It was avant garde stuff in 1916 when the play was tten. Rear guard? Not necessarily. Ching Yeh, the direc- r, says, "What was avant garde three years ago may be ad today. And what was avant garde three weeks ago ists no longer. You can call it experimental." And that's at it is, the La Mama Experimental Theater.

The stage is a wide U-shaped platform with the actors alking up a short flight of steps.

The setting is abstract, tie-dyed "flags" which remind e of faded Hokusai waves.

The "sunrise" is a projected orange spot. The three ctors wear Chinese-looking costumes in different colors. ouis Untermeyer in his "Modern American Poetry" comes mind. . . "Little blocks of color, verbal mosaics in which llables are used as pigments in a world of merging half- ights of finicking shadows of disembodied emotions."

What you see on stage, stretching your imagination a ite, is people in a royal court looking at a red porcelain se as perfection, blind to the flaws. Like "The Emper- 's Clothes", people see only what they want to see.

The three-men cast represents three separate parts of person — the realist, the philosopher and the visionary in ch of us.

The porcelain vase by the way, is a fresh green gourd. ere is also a watermelon which is chopped by one of e actors with a karate blow and the pieces are distribu- d to the audience. With seeds and messy. Bring kleenex. After the play, Yeh, who advertised his drama studio in e village voice, raps with the audience.

"You think you don't understand the play? Do not orry. Even the performers were confused in the begin- ng, but as they performed, they began to understand s meaning," he says.

Why did he pick the play? "Because there was some- ing Oriental about it. It is based on an Italian legend, set China and uses the Japanese theatrical Noh form," he plains.

And the price is right. Free admission. The performance under the Henry Street Settlement's New Federal Thea- r which has a grant from the New York State Council a the Arts.

And on opening night they even had a roast pig from inatown. You think the Neighborhood Arts Program n come up with something like this?



MR CLEAN: Like the Dutch Cleanser little old lady th the stick chasing dirt, J.K. Choy is working on get- g Grant Ave. cleaned. Wrote to Supervisor Robert Men- sohn and got an answer signed "Bob". So there's hope, ? . . . No service at Glide Memorial Church this Sunday. eryone is going to Lindley Meadow in Golden Gate Park a celebration with Rev. Cecile Williams speaking, food, n and all that jazz from the Meridian West jazz group. . .

Start of Crusade



At kickoff rally for United Bay Area Crusade among City employees—whose goal is \$150,000—are Mayor Alioto, Administrative Officer Thomas J. Mellon, and Linda Wong, member of the Chinatown YWCA, a UBAC agency.

A queen for Chicago's Chinatown

CHICAGO — Rain spoiled the lion dance Saturday (Sept. 12), but failed to keep an overflow crowd from watching 18 year old Kathy Eng proclaimed queen of the annual Moon Festival celebration in Chinatown. The event, which included a fashion show and rafle, was held at the Chinese Community Center with about 500 people attending.

"It's fantastic, and I still can't believe it," said the five-foot-two college sophomore, chosen from a field of 14 contestants. Tired and worn, Miss Eng said she would celebrate by "going home and going to sleep." The new queen will also receive a \$250 savings bond along with her throne.

LIKES MATH

Miss Eng attends the University of Illinois at Chicago. She is undecided about her major, but said that it would probably be mathematics. Her primary interests are golf, and horseback riding, but to really relax, she just gets in touch "with some friends and go goof off." Miss Eng was sponsored by the Northern Diamond Company,

Chicago.

Miss Linda Lee and Peggy Lee, first and second runners, will each receive a \$100 savings bond.

Miss Linda Lee, five-foot-two, 19, plans to return to Loop Junior College this fall after having worked for a year. Her hobbies include travel, dancing, music and the beach. Miss Lee was sponsored by Hart, Schaffner and Marx, Chicago.

Second runnerup Miss Peggy Lee, five-foot-two, 18, had just graduated from St. Scholastica High School and will attend Northern Illinois University this fall, majoring in elementary education. Her interests include sewing and she "used to take piano." Her sponsor was Chiam Restaurant, Chicago.

PIVOT

Hectic pre-show activities for the contestants included three hours of grueling practice as "girls showed us how to move and pivot," said Linda.

The fashion show was presented by Wendy Ward's Fashions of Montgomery Ward.

The Moon Festival itself is an annual event regularly sponsored by the Chinese American Civic Council (CACC). This year's pageant, however, was conducted by the Chinese American Youth Organization (CAYO), the youth arm of the CACC. Franklin Ing, president of CAYO, was master of ceremonies.

Chamber looks ahead, trade with Red China

Eventual commercial trade with Communist China.

That's one of the reasons the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is lobbying for the gigantic skyscraper U.S. Steel wants to build on the City's Waterfront.

According to a Chamber of Commerce spokesman, the disputed high-rise would help attract more shipping to San Francisco.

Some of that shipping, hinted the Chamber spokesman last week, would accommodate an opening-up of trade with Communist China.

"Let's project our vision 20 years," said Ed Lawson, manager of the Chamber of Commerce's city planning department.

"Let's look East — with a capital 'E'."

Later, Lawson amplified on the Chamber's position.

"We very much want trade with Communist China," said Lawson.

"That is something the Chamber is working on covertly," he explained.

Lawson made his remarks during last week's Planning Commission hearing, at which U.S. Steel's request for a 550-foot high-rise by the Bay was approved.



Expert calls for end to Peking embargo

WASHINGTON — A China expert called on the United States to end its embargo on trade with Mainland China and put trade relations with Peking on the same basis as with the Soviet Union and other Communist countries.

A. Doak Barnett of the Brookings Institution told a congressional committee the "small steps taken in the past year" were in the right direction but "now the U.S. should go much further and move to end the embargo on China trade with the Soviet Union and other Communist countries."

"This change in U.S. trade policy is long overdue," he said.

Need volunteers for ESL class

LOS ANGELES

Volunteers are needed. Specifically, monolingual Japanese and bilingual Japanese American teacher volunteers are needed, both for a recently organized English as a Second Language (ESL) course near Chinatown.

The ESL course, at a training center at the Chinese Methodist Church, 825 N. Hill St., was started with a \$167,000 federal Manpower Development and Training Act grant. It is limited to 40 students—but still has room for 10 more.

While the current students are mainly Chinese-speaking, center

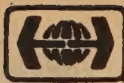
staff members would like to see non-English-speakers from the other Asian American communities in and near downtown Los Angeles as students. For this reason, too, they hope bilingual Filipino Americans and Korean Americans, as well as Japanese Americans, will volunteer as teachers.

The federal grant was obtained through the efforts of State Assemblymen Alex Garcia, whose 40th Assembly District includes Little Tokyo. Garcia recently visited the training center and observed the ESL classes in action.

He noted that "the classes aren't just for Chinese Americans or even just for Asian Americans—they are for all new Americans and, ultimately, for the benefit of all Americans."

Plans call for later expansion of the center to provide vocational training classes in addition to the ESL program, plus a job placement center.

To volunteer either as a student or as a teacher, or to volunteer someone as a student, contact Mrs. Francis Kuramoto, Garcia's secretary, at 628-5155.



CHINESE WORD-A-DAY

BY GORDON LEW

"Fork? You mean the Chinese have a word for THAT?"

Surprisingly enough, they have.

But everybody, including his honorable grandfather, knows that the Chinese have a certain opinion about this primitive tool called "fork." Even if I tell you that this word is a genuine fork with an olive, it is likely that you would not believe me.

So I might as well tell you the truth.

The truth is (now take a good look at the word), the Chinese word "fork" looks like a nut-cracker and the dot in the middle is a real nut. This may not give you much historical background about the fork, but it certainly reveals how the Chinese feel about this . . . eh, what's its name? . . . Oh, yes . . . fork.

At times the Chinese are rather defensive about their highly versatile chopsticks.



Fork

Cantonese
CH-AH

Rhyme with HA

Mandarin
CHA

If you ask a Chinese how he would drink soup with his chopsticks, he would probably reply:

"The same way you would drink soup with your fork."

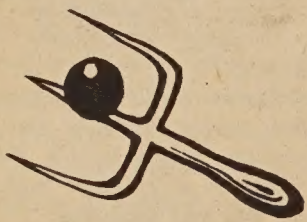
If you ask him how he would cut meat with the chopsticks, he would surely inform you:

"Meat in the Chinese dishes is already cut. Civilized people use knives only in the kitchen."

This really makes sense. Now, come to think of it, placing knives on the dining table not only would create a domestic hazard, it would also make your guest slightly worried whenever you say:

"We're certainly glad to have you for dinner."

Gulp!



Workshop for tutors at Commodore

A day workshop for tutors of Chinese-speaking children will be held next Saturday, Sept. 26, from 9 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. at the Commodore-Stockton School, 930 Clay St.

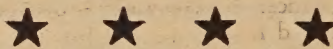
Rosemary Chan, Community Teacher, will discuss the tutorial relationship during the morning. Gordon Lew, publisher and lecturer, will lecture on cultural background and give practical tips in language problems. Rounding out in the morning, Lonnie Chin, community teacher, will explore "Helping Children with Learning Problems."

During the lunch hour a short tour of Chinatown will be conducted.

At 1 p.m. Nick Bartel, curriculum writer, Rosemary Chan, and Lonnie Chin will discuss techniques and materials for tutors.

This workshop, sponsored by the Volunteer Bureau in cooperation with the Adult and Occupational Educational Division of San Francisco City College District, is free and open to the public.

For further information, call the Volunteer Bureau, 885-6574.



NEWS FROM HOME



Newsman, 71, to retire

HONOLULU — After nearly 47 years of watching over the finances of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin and, in recent years, the fiscal affairs of the Hawaii Newspaper Agency, A. K. Wong has decided to retire.

Wong, 71, joined the Star-Bulletin in 1928 when the paper's daily circulation was about 14,000 the population of Honolulu was under 100,000 and the population of the Territory of Hawaii was only about one third of today's state total of 750,000. He has seen the daily circulation grow to more than 123,000.

State offers scholarships

Competition for State Scholarships for the 1971-72 college year is now open the State Scholarship and Loan Commission has announced.

According to Assemblyman John L. Burton, 21,560 scholarships are available with 9,300 for new winners and the remainder for renewals. The maximum award is \$2,000 per year.

Information and forms are available from school counselors or by calling Assemblyman Burton's office at 350 McAllister St., Room 1066, San Francisco. Applications must be postmarked by December 3, 1970.

Grant Ave. robbery

Burglars broke a skylight to break into the Wo Kee import and export firm at 949 Grant Ave. last week.

According to manager Bruce Jang, the thieves took around \$500 in merchandise.

MOVING?

Please notify us 4 weeks in advance.

EAST/WEST

758 Commercial Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94108
Phone: 781-6480

Classes in English set

Classes in English as a second language for foreign born are offered at Balboa High School on Monday and Wednesday nights and at Woodrow Wilson High School on Tuesday and Thursday nights. All classes are 7:00 to 9:00 p.m.

The English classes are conversation classes and are taught by teachers in linguistics. All classes are taught in English.

This class and all other adult education classes at these schools are offered as a public service of the Adult Division of the San Francisco Community College District. Classes are open now for enrollment at each of the schools.

Classes in English as a second language are now being offered at the International Institute, 222 Van Ness Ave. Classes meet from 9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Evening classes are held from 5:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday.

These classes are designed to teach adults who have not learned English as a primary language to be able to communicate in English.

This service is free of charge and is offered by the Pacific Heights Adult School, San Francisco Community College District as a public service.

Louie-Quan rites at Oakland City Hall

OAKLAND—Nancy Anne Quan, a student at Merritt College, married Paul See Quan in Oakland City Hall. The couple received guests at the Four Seas restaurant in San Francisco.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Foon Wai Louie. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Bing M. Quan, all of Oakland.

The groom, a student at Merritt College, and his bride honeymooned in Los Angeles.

Artist Betty Ng teaches in East Bay

OAKLAND — Betty Ng will head the "Paint-in Nights" at the Oakland YWCA, 1515 Broadway, Fridays from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m.

Betty is a painter-educator from Hong Kong. She earned her diploma at London Art College and Master's Degree in Art Education at the University of British Columbia, Canada, and her Doctor of Education at the University of California where she is a lecturer.

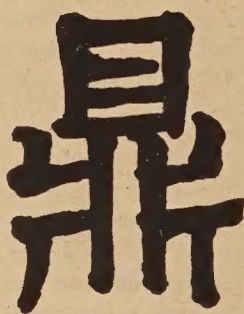
Fee per paint-in is \$3.50 per person or \$6.00 for a couple. Paint and oil pastels will be provided. Students can bring their own paint.

Heart victim

HONOLULU — Wilbert Choi, prominent nurseryman and chairman of the State Land Commission, died recently at Queen's Medical Center. He was 68.

He was hospitalized after suffering the latest in a series of heart attacks in recent years.

TING, The Caldron



Ting/The Caldron explores what it means to be Chinese in the United States. Sections include history and commentary, poetry in calligraphy and translation, art in the form of paintings and photographs, and an article on Tai Chi Chuan.

Edited by Glide's Nick Harvey, *Ting/The Caldron* reveals the tensions of a culture caught between two worlds, a culture with a unique identity unsuspected by the parent city, and just being discovered by its own people.

Contributors are: Choy Kam-Man, William T. R. Chung, Loni Ding, Christa Fleischmann, Madeline Fu, Paul Pei-Jen Hau, Kai-Yu Hsu, Kem Lee, Ruby Lee, Lorna Logan, Chin-San Long, Irene Poon, Kenneth Rexroth, Gary Snyder, Lily Tom, Tseng Ta-Yu, L. Ling-Chi Wang, J. Feisheng Wong, Lui-Sang Wong, Nanying Stella Wong, and Victor Wong.

The 112 page book is illustrated in black and white, and is 6 3/4 X 7 3/4 inches. \$3.50 each.

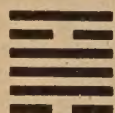
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(Continued from Page 1)

Master plan

to the Department of City Planning in making recommendations for recreation and housing developments in the community. Serving on the committee are:

Mrs. Lillian Sing (representing income and immigrant families in Chinatown),
Sam Yuen (representing the young citizens).

Stanley Yee and Warren Mar (representing the youths).

Master Beverly Karantz (representing the recreation committees in Chinatown).

Wing Kwok (representing the Chinese Chamber of Commerce).

Red H. Huie (representing the Chinese Six Companies).

Rev. Harry Chuck (representing church organizations in Chinatown).

Ling-chi Wang (representing organizations for employment problems in Chinatown).

Guillaud Tam (representing the Greater Chinatown Community Development Association).

Harry Fong (representing the Chinese-American Citizens Alliance).

John Y. Chin (representing the Chinatown-North Beach Advisory Council).

Henry Chan (representing the tenants' associations of public housing projects in Chinatown).

Miss Violeta Marsigan (representing the United Filipino Association).

James B. Frankel (representing San Francisco Planning and Urban Renewal Association).

Commissioner Mortimer Fleishaker, Jr., and Commissioner Thomas J. Mellon from the City Planning Commission.

The two remaining seats will be filled by representatives from the Chinatown-North Beach District Council and the housing committee of Chinatown, the appointment of whom will be announced shortly.

During the course of the project, other means will also be used to reach as many people as possible the opportunity to express their views on what should be done to improve housing and recreation opportunities.

A newsletter will be published periodically in order to keep community residents informed of the activities of this important project.

According to Jacobs, "the success of the project depends heavily on the involvement and interest of the Chinatown community." He added that his department welcomes suggestions from the community.

The project is scheduled to begin October 15. By that time, a professional consultant will be selected to carry out the technical aspects of the project and to work with the Citizens Advisory Committee and various City agencies in putting together housing and recreation programs for the Chinatown.

The consultant will be carefully selected by the Department of City Planning, with the assistance of the Citizens Committee.



HENRY WOON (left) discusses the S. Y. Dao Cancer Foundation fund drive with Dr. Stuart H. Q. Quan of the New York Memorial Hospital.

Taiwan in drive to fight cancer

S. Y. Dao, Minister of Economic Affairs for the Republic of China, died of cancer. His early death could have been prevented if he had treated his illness in time.

For two years he had noticed symptoms of intestinal cancer, changes in bowel habits and internal bleeding. He neglected to see a doctor until the illness was far advanced.

It is too late to help Dao, but time enough to prevent others from making the same mistake, putting off seeing a medic for help.

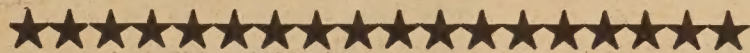
While under the care of Dr.

Stuart H. Q. Quan at New York Memorial Hospital, Dao expressed hope that others could be alerted on the dreaded disease. Early diagnosis and treatment is the best way to fight cancer.

Thus was the start of the Chinese Cancer Society in Taiwan where the people there raised \$50,000 for a cancer foundation. \$100,000 is needed for a perpetual fund.

Contributions may be sent to:

The S. Y. Dao Cancer Foundation, c/o American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019.



Flags for Branches



Colin H. Clout, president of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank of California, and Sally Bell, head teller, inspect a company flag at San Francisco headquarters. Duplicates are to be sent to Southern California where they will be hoisted over five offices of Republic National Bank & Trust Co.



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Chinatown Service & Information...
397-7778

Legal Assistance... 362-5630

Chinese Hospital... 982-2400

Chinese Newcomer Service...
982-6737

Citizens Alert... 776-9669

E.O.C.... 397-5305

EOC Child Care Center...
771-4869

Human Resources Development... 433-0575

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Don't mistake the finger pointing

By Isao Fujimoto, UC Davis

"As our nation gets worse and worse, our reports get better and better." Thus begins Andrew Kopkind's analysis of the shortcomings and biases of the *Kerner Commission Report*. As we get closer and closer to disaster, we seem to get further and further from grasping the complexities of our society. Attention is too often directed to what's most obvious—current tensions, social ills, and racial conflict—but these are manifestations.

The preoccupation with manifestations—be it the plight of farm workers, protesting minorities, self-removal into intentional communities, the rumbling silence of middle America—are but clues. They are meaningful clues if they are considered as starting points in understanding how our society works. But too often studies of minority groups start and stop with emphasis on that minority.

Proposals that do not relate the local situation with the broader forces at work in society result in misleading conclusions and certain limitations. Such short-comings mislead a reader into concluding that a given situation is a direct result of the people described with that situation. Examples include observations such as "ghettoes are caused by people who live in them;" "people are poor because they're too lazy to do anything about it;" "we can understand discrimination against minorities by studying minorities."

Much more revealing than studies that end up emphasizing ethnic enclaves as entities unto themselves are studies which include questions which would direct attention to the causes linked to the broader social pressures. "Why does Chinatown exist?" would reveal insights different from studies that would limit themselves to asking "what's in Chinatown?"

It's one thing to form hypotheses associating the arrest rates with the gambling penchants of Filipinos and Chinese. It's another thing to relate this observation within the context of recent remarks by San Francisco judge, Albert A. Axelrod, who noted that gambling among Caucasians is far more excessive, but in all the years he's been on the bench he has yet to see a Caucasian apprehended for gambling.

Any reported study has inherent biases. *The Kerner Commission Report on Riots* is a good example. Kopkind observes that the report is a:

"...white document written by white writers and aimed at a white audience, not Black people. It was primarily a white response to the riots. It was proposed to prescribe policy for Black people, not for whites. Although it named white racism, it did not describe white racist society."

Thus segments of America continue to slip past each other. If such be the case it should come as no surprise that intentions get misdirected. University students who are service oriented towards the Peace Corps, VISTA, or ghetto projects seldom try to reach out to people in their own middle class or non-Third World ethnic communities. How often, for example, does a member of the university community engage in exchanges with followers of rodeos, roller derbies, Wednesday night wrestling matches, or stock car races?

A recent survey shows that the readers of the two most widely circulated publications, *Playboy* and *Readers' Digest* do not even overlap. Many Americans are shocked when they not only see their counterparts emerge, but realize how far apart they are: adults and youth, blacks and whites, supporters of the War and those who advocate an immediate end, social critics and Vice-President Agnew. The latter especially seems to have tapped a reservoir of latent smolderings ignored by many. There is a frontstage and a backstage America, but it's hard to tell who is visible or hidden. Backstage America—the poor, the aged, the hungry, the minorities—are coming into a long overdue focus. But what's been the frontstage may have been equally blurred and waiting for someone like Agnew to cue them in.

It is only recently that serious efforts have been directed towards examining the blurred hostility shrouded in white racism—something the *Kerner Commission Report* has mentioned, but failed to describe. Articles such as Peter Schrag's "The Forgotten Americans" in *Harpers* and the special issue of *Newsweek* on "The Troubled Americans" reflect more fully the mood of "middle America." Research questions involving minority groups can't be answered without taking into account this broader segment of American society. This is the setting in which the challenges facing this country and its ethnic minorities can be better understood. Any study involving an ethnic minority group is a commentary on the total society and not just the minority in question.

Taking Into Account What's Been Done and What's Been Left Out

Society as well as groups and individuals need re-examination. Yet terms such as *assimilation*, *acculturation*, and *adjustment* have implied that it's always been the minority group in society that has needed adjusting. Society is taken as an independent variable and minority groups are seen as deviant from whatever it is that society represents. Many studies of change in minority groups measure

change in reference to the standard of middle class America. But the conflict between generations shows that what middle class America says and what it does are actually two different things. Measures of the *accomplishment* of minority groups by such schizophrenic criteria produce interpretations which will be misleading to say the least. The fallacy of such assumptions and how it does to perpetuate stereotypes of ethnic groups is critically discussed in works such as the *Anthropology and Sociology of Mexican Americans: The Discovery of Mexican American History*, by Octavio Romano, Vine Deloria's *Custer for Your Sins* and Lerone Bennet's *Before the Mayflower*. Rereading the stinging rebukes of the bias of social scientists suggest scrutiny and the raising of new questions.

This means critically appraising what has been done, what misconceptions have persisted due to selective distortion and what's been left out. Take for example, studies concerning the Asian experience in America. Very thorough studies and reports exist on Asian Americans, but in languages other than English. An extensive history of the Japanese in America was compiled in 1940 by some 12 writers associated with the Japanese ethnic press in the USA. This publication of some 1,293 pages exists in Japanese. A 50-year history of the Koreans in America published in Reedley, California, still remains untranslated from its original Korean. Diaries, journals, and critical examinations of American society have been written by Chinese who have since returned to the mainland after having lived many years in this country. Finding these is not a function of chance; thoroughly one searches the traditional abstracts or indices, but a matter of realizing there's a different place to look.

Misconceptions due to errors of omission or selective distortion present another problem. Commentaries on the discovery of America is a case in point. American history goes from east to west. But accounts of discovery and explorations of people coming into America from the north, from the west, and from the south have been ignored or slighted. There is evidence cited by the *American Heritage Magazine* that Chinese explorers were on the California coast in the 13th century. According to an article in *Scientific America*, archaeological studies of pottery suggest the presence of Japanese in Ecuador as early as 3000 B.C. Questions such as these raise various questions concerning what is meant by American history.

Thirdly, what has been missing in a discussion of Asian Americans is the role Asian immigrants to this country have played in movements for independence in their home country. A picture of the quiet, long-suffering toilers in Asia overshadow the unwritten or unread accounts of the contributions of immigrants from Japan made in developing the labor movement and the Social Party of Japan. The Indian independence movement depended heavily on the support of the East Indian activists in California working with the Ghadr movement. Support for the Chinese revolution as well as for Korean independence received impetus from immigrants who settled in Hawaii and California. Asians played a significant role in the labor movement in California and Hawaii. As early as 1903 Mexican and Japanese farm laborers joined together to organize a strike in Oxnard, California. In the labor struggles in the Hawaii pineapple plantations, Japanese and Filipino laborers were dominant figures in the organization of unions. The strike among farm workers in Delano was spearheaded by Filipinos who were then joined by Mexican Americans under Cesar Chavez. What has to be taken into account is not only a critical examination of what has been done in the past, but also a sensitivity to what's been left out.

Pulse of the Contemporary Asian American Community

Many ethnic communities can be defined better in terms of its function than in terms of its geography. Events, needs, and the "we" feelings of identity bring together people who define the behavioral boundaries of the ethnic community. This interaction of centripetal and centrifugal forces generate information that is summarized in ethnic newspapers, cultural programs, festivals, oral history, and cemetery plots. Though abbreviations of a full experience, these are rich documents in comparison to what filters into the mass media and the public records. If what was understood about the dynamics of Asian communities in America was sketchy in the past, remarkable changes that have occurred within the past year or two make the understanding of what is going on today all the more challenging.

Changes are particularly glaring in communities where there are concentrations of Asian American youth as in Chinatown, San Francisco, or Garfield, California. The formation of groups such as the Wah Ching, Leways, the Young Guards, and the Yellow Brotherhood; the commonality of problems such as gang violence and crime; and the militancy of confrontations with officialdom, including one episode which culminated in the lobbing of a cherry bomb in the vest of a startled superintendent of schools, diminishes somewhat the stereotype of the quiet, obedient Asian American. The emergence of Yellow Power groups and the joining of Asian Americans in the Third World Movements on the campus



at the moon for the moon

Zen Buddhist

development of the Asian American Political Alliance, the active participation in anti-war movements on a national scale, illustrate the level of action not traditionally associated with Orientals in America.

The established organizations such as the Japanese American Citizens' League have been affected accordingly. Despite the World War II experience of victims to mass incarceration, Japanese Americans have not, as a group, been activists in the contemporary struggle for civil rights. At the 1968 JACL National Meeting in San Jose, California, members of the Asian American Political Alliance challenged the JACL to take direct action on Title II of the 1950 Larran Act. Title II includes provisions for the detention of suspected subversives—another way of saying that people who look like the enemy can be put away. This legitimizes the very act that imprisoned Japanese Americans during the war and what many Americans claimed shouldn't have happened and won't happen again. Yet such a law exists. With goading from AAPA and aroused members, the JACL has since mounted a national campaign for the repeal of Title II.

More forthright demands for justice are being mounted in the Asian American community. A recent case involved Los Angeles County Coroner, Thomas Noguchi, who was fired on bizarre charges. Noguchi mounted a fight for reinstatement of his position. He won his battle in the courts which revealed the true nature of his dismissal. To many Asian Americans in the Los Angeles area, this aggressive advocacy for justice heralded a new era. Ironically, Noguchi was finally counseled by a Nisei lawyer to keep quiet and resign quietly—advice consistent with the past behavior in the Japanese community.

Throughout 1969 various conferences have been held in places such as Los Angeles, San Francisco, Berkeley, San Jose, and Davis bringing together Asian Americans—not just Asians for one particular background as was the custom in the past—to consider matters such as support for a Third World Movement, the recent strikes at San Francisco State and Berkeley, involvement with issues affecting the community, and development of ethnic studies programs. A conference in September, 1969, co-sponsored by U.C. Davis, U.C. Los Angeles, and U.C. Berkeley revealed some 17 colleges with courses and programs in Asian American studies. According to a current study, published in *Gidra*, this figure is now gone beyond sixty.

The concerns and thinking of this current generation of Asian Americans are expressed in publications like the *Pacific Citizen*, *Aion Quarterly*, *East-West*, and *Gidra*. The latter is a monthly news magazine which began its publication in Los Angeles in April, 1969. Its launching was greeted by an attack from S.I. Wakawa who denounced it as a "real hippie type journal".

The Basic Research Questions—What Do We Focus On?

No minority community, regardless of how ghettoized or set apart, exists in isolation. The ecology of minority communities—social interaction within the ethnic enclave and its exchanges with the receiving or rejecting community—provides insights into problems and possibilities in the larger society. As new immigrants come into America, be they Thais in Los Angeles, Samoans in San Francisco, Yemenis in the Central Valley of California, or Tibetans in Maine, questions can be raised about how these patterns reflect change in American society. These forces, for example, account for the current influx of three separate groups of East Indians—of unskilled Gujarati speaking laborers settled in the Mission District of San Francisco, the Yoga teachers and gurus tied into the hippie movement, and Indian students who have come for advanced degrees, but have decided to stay in America. Will the current immigration of Asians follow the cyclical 30 year pattern of acceptance, exclusion and replacement by succeeding immigrant groups? Such a pattern has marked the experience of every immigrant group to the Far West, beginning with the Chinese, the Japanese (who were accompanied chronologically by the East Indians and Koreans), and then the Filipinos.

There are numerous contemporary issues on which to focus. Our involvement in the Vietnam War has had adverse effects on the minorities and the role of war dead illustrates all too vividly the dispensable status of minority groups in a racially hierarchical society. In addition to the war, technological changes and the growth of corporations challenge the realities of opportunities for entrepreneurship, social mobility, and fair competition. What is happening, for example, to the small Japanese fruit farmer caught between the struggle of the farm workers and the growth of agri-business? According to the *Agricultural History*, Vol. 36, prior to World War II, cooperative efforts enabled Japanese vegetable growers to gain a dominant position in the market. But the drastic effect of destruction and loss of property and subsequent development of vertical integration in agriculture has made it impossible for the Japanese vegetable farmer to regain his pre-war position. After the war many Japanese farmers began their recovery process in gardening, nurseries, and flower growing. But in an era of corporate control without a consideration of the minority status variable, what prospects

exist for the Japanese flower grower or any small or medium size entrepreneur?

The Asian communities have experienced segregated schools officially in San Francisco and in the Sacramento Delta areas. But defacto segregation occurs in places such as Castellar Street School in Los Angeles, Commodore Stockton and Galileo High School in San Francisco, Riverside School in Sacramento, and the Two Bridges model school district consisting of P.S. 1, 2 and 3 in New York.

What are the effects of defacto segregation and the limitations of the current educational system? According to one estimate, for example, one-third of the Subject A enrollment in U.C. Berkeley consists of students of Asian background. What accounts for this? Will the answer be found in researching the cultural background of the students or will it be meaningful to examine the quality of education in the communities from which the Asian Americans came?

Colin Greer's indictment of the public schools suggest that we will get more mileage by directing our research on schools than on students. Without examining the assumptions of the milieu, studies of individual behavior will be out of context and limited as well.

For Asian Americans, opportunities for education and employment appear open because society's tendency has been to compare Orientals with those who haven't "made it" rather than with those who have. Thus Orientals appear to be better educated and employed compared to Blacks and Mexican Americans.

However, rather than being victimized by more obvious acts of overt racism, Asian Americans are subject to the subtleties of what a follow up to the *Kerner Commission Report* identifies as institutional subordination. It is one thing to attain employment and altogether different story to bear witness to the slowness or lack of possibilities of promotion beyond middle management levels. It is harder to visualize the effects of defacto segregation, delayed promotion in jobs, lack of equal access to the good social life, however it may be defined. Also, subtleties of the nature of psychological oppression and the resultant negative self identity that comes with stereotyping of minorities by selective distortion and omission in mass media forms and books is all the more reason that research be directed at questions that challenge assumptions and direct attention to the causes than to symptoms.

The Moynihan report notwithstanding, not all behavior can be attributed to the culture of a people. As much needs to be directed at the society and historical context in which the sub-culture is a part. Not only is it a matter of asking the right questions but also using approaches that minimize exploitation. This means a more equitable exchange between researcher and the researched. Bob Blauner discusses this more in detail in his *Towards the Decolonization of Research*. Relating Research to the Needs of the Ethnic Community.

When one is outside his own community and things really get tough there's always the option of going home again. This is the psychological advantage of working with the Peace Corps, Vista, or on ghetto assignments. Despite the initial problems of culture shock and inconveniences, working in a cross-cultural situation or in a domestic ghetto may be safer by comparison. In contrast, working in one's own community with his own people—be it middle class, ethnic minority or Woodstock nation, does not give this same kind of "out" to recognize this is to understand the intricacies of the reality of working in a community of which one is a member as well as a participant and observer.

But what is reinforced and brought home is the matter of relating one's inquiry to the needs and sensitivities of the community. If it's your community you will have a stake in protecting it from being exploited. If not, one will quickly become sensitive to pressures to do so. Ethnic communities have become increasingly sensitive to exploitation—both commercial and intellectual. Too often researchers or a commissioned writer will enter ethnic communities, pump the residents for information, and reap an end product—article, book, film, radio tapes. These benefit and bring credit to the producer of the materials, but seldom are the rewards of the information shared with the residents in the community. Thus, the question, "in what way will the research benefit the community?" is relevant to both the researcher and the resident.

Objectivity need not mean sacrificing of sensitivity. If the researcher has a commitment to a community as well as to his scholarship, then being objective and sensitive need not be polar opposites.

In working with the community the key is working with rather than on the community. To minimize exploitation the community to be studied should have a say in formulating the objectives of the study. This has too seldom happened in studies of minorities by researchers, who are physically or emotionally identified with the majority.

Knowledge if meaningful, is best shared. The test of its relevance comes in the form of its use to the community as well as in the generating of new knowledge on how people, communities, and society can change constructively.



NEWS NOTES

Canton trade fair

HONG KONG — Communist newspapers in Hong Kong announced Red China's biennial export commodities trade fair will be held Oct. 15 - Nov. 15 in Canton.

Vice president

George W. Yim has been elected vice president of Oceanic Properties Inc., in addition to his duties as secretary.

Top earners

HONOLULU — Robert Way, planning director, and Barry Chung, prosecuting attorney, were among city-council officials who drew high salaries in Hawaii. Both earned \$25,850 annually.

Youth center needs psychiatric worker

Youth Service Center in Chinatown, recently funded to work with Chinese delinquent and pre-delinquent youth, is still seeking a psychiatric social worker.

Among the qualifications are: ability to relate and work with Chinese youth and to speak both English and Cantonese. MSW and some experience in working with delinquent youth are preferred. The salary range is \$10,500-\$11,500 a year. Deadline for applying is September 30.

Information and applications for this position are available at the Youth Council, 599 Jackson, or call 989-3610.

Berkeley festival

BERKELEY—"Dragon Festival", a fun happening, is being held this Saturday by the Berkeley Chinese Community Church, 2117 Acton St. from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.

On tap are games, Flea Market, Chinese and American food; floral and calligraphy demonstrations and door prizes.

Fresno church benefit

FRESNO — Proceeds from the annual First Chinese Baptist Church food and fun festival, Sept. 26, 4 - 8 p.m., at the church grounds at Tulare and Watertown Sts., will be used in part for the church building fund.

Gogol's classic for East-West Players next

LOS ANGELES — The East-West Players have concluded casting on their latest production, Gogol's "The Inspector General," to be directed by veteran actress Kathleen Freeman. Included in the cast will be Ernest Harada, Al Hedricks, Robert Ito, Elaine Kashiki, Pat Li, John Mamo, Soon Taik Oh, and Yuki Shimoda.

This is the third classical production to be done by the East-West Players (the first two being "Servant of Two Masters" and "The House of Bernarda Alba"). E-W is the only professional Asian repertory company in the United States.

"The Inspector General" will open on Thursday, October 1, and will play three weekends on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays in the basement of the Bathany Presbyterian Church, 1629 S. Griffith Park Blvd., (near the corner of Sunset and Lucile).

Young judo experts

ALAMEDA — Alden Mah, representing the Island Judo Jujitsu Club of Alameda, California, placed second in the 10 year old division.

The Alameda team, coached by Wally Jay, Bill Sniffen, and Walter Burgo, won top team honors when they captured 7 first places, 4 seconds, and 4 thirds.

Fall net set

Tennis for fun. The Second Annual Autumn Tennis tournament for novice and advance beginners is set for October 10-11-12 and 17-18 at the Chinese and North Beach Playgrounds.

For information call Dr. Alfred T. Lee at 781-7437.

Office door banged

A cherry bomb shattered the glass door of Edward W. Gee's offices last week. Gee told police nothing was taken from his office.



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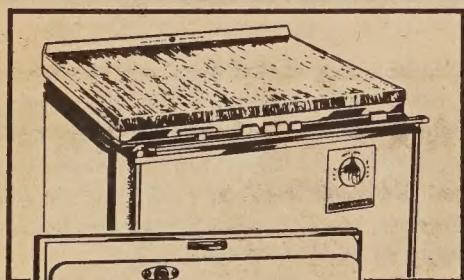
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Dynamics of Asian American Studies

By Dan Kuramoto

Articles in the past few weeks mentioned that Asian American Studies is a new element in education as well as in the Asian American Community. Today, we attempt to explain why it is a new element and, in the process, also define its function and purpose.

Asian American Studies functions primarily to: 1) investigate; 2) communicate; 3) involve; 4) innovate.

INVESTIGATE

The real study of the cultural and historical background of minority peoples in this country has begun to take place in the past few years, and only because of the initiative of those peoples. So far, ethnic education provided by the schools has been limited in scope and validity, and has failed to help minority students relate to their ethnic experience, and less educate the white majority on the true history and character of minority peoples.

It is important to recognize that American education emphasizes only white culture and heritage. If Asian American people never to learn about their culture and heritage it is mandatory that this learning be provided in the levels of existing education. In the area of valid research information on the Asian American studies, groups on campuses from San Diego to Washington, and from Hawaii to New York, are working diligently to compile historical data on Asians in America.

COMMUNICATE

Basically, information is passed through courses, but it is just as important that students involved in courses also create information. This is a critical element in relevant education. A

student must do more than simply absorb facts; he must also pursue those things which are relevant to his needs if education is to be of real value in his life. And this is where theory is integrated with practice. One may listen to long lectures on the needs and problems of the community, but true recognition comes with actually dealing with those needs and problems.

Another important aspect in communication is that although Asian American studies has thus far existed primarily on the college campuses, its goal is to reach every level of education, and the Asian American Community at large.

For the past two summers, UCLA with the help of other campus and community people, has provided a "free university" for Asian Americans. Other organizations are working statewide to establish Asian American studies in both primary and secondary education.

And most recently, Asian American Studies Central has opened not only as a coordinating body and clearinghouse for the Southern California campuses, but also as a facility to serve the community.

INVOLVE

The history of the Asian American has been one of the "outsider looking in." Not only has the Asian American been excluded and victimized by the larger society (oppression), but he has in turn withheld himself from involvement (repression). However times have changed, and along with them, a growing realization that involvement is not only important to recognition, but to survival itself. As a student, learns about himself, his people and the society, he must act accordingly

to develop himself and those around him to the highest possible realities. Not to potentials, but to realities.

This is also true of the communities. First generation Asians have paved the way for the second, and the second has paved the way for the third. Each generation must comprehend the realities of the time and move from the dimension of awareness to actual involvement.

INNOVATE

Innovation is the creative practice of awareness. If we attempt to aid the Issei, or improve the situations in the Chinatown ghetto, we tend to meet these needs in the traditional method of limited financial assistance. We donate five dollars here, or ten there, and then allow ourselves the luxury of benevolence.

However in Asian American Studies we attempt to deal with these needs from an enlarged perspective. For example, the Issei are reluctant to accept money, yet do look for and appreciate interaction. Thus concerned community people have initiated the successful Pioneer Project.

In Chinatown, students have begun to meet needs in that community through the Asian American Tutorial Project. On campuses, Asian American-administered Economic Opportunities and High Potential Programs have aided in bringing to Higher Education many Asian Americans who would otherwise be excluded.

In the coming year, Asian American studies, along with their brothers and sisters in the community will institute a multitude of creative projects and community service programs, ranging from a cooperative Asian American book-store to the Okei Memorial Child Care Center.

Asian American Studies grew from the needs of the people, and as the Asian American people grow, so also will Asian American Studies.

(Writer Dan Kuramoto is affiliated with Asian studies at California State Long Beach—Ed.)

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- 七、還有許多屋宇，不能盡錄，欲知詳細消息，請電話與本公司經紀接洽。

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—Continued from page 1

Civil Service

tive positions in the professional category similarly show that 534 are whites, 17 blacks, 6 Spanish-surnames and 21 Orientals. Only in three out of the ten categories — professional, technical, and clerical — do the Chinese come close to semblance of fair representation. Finally, these figures support charges of discrimination leveled by Chinese for Affirmative Action (CAA) earlier this year.

DEPARTMENTAL PATTERNS

The following chart shows the number of Oriental (Chinese and Japanese) employees in all ten categories, in selected city departments:

Departments	Total	Oriental	% of Or.
Controller.....	362	68	18.8
Electricity.....	105	1	1.0
Fire.....	1,743	6	0.3
Juvenile Court.....	158	6	3.8
Library.....	442	87	19.7
Municipal Court.....	154	12	7.8
Muni Railway.....	2,646	57	2.2
Police.....	1,966	19	1.0
Port Commission.....	377	8	2.1
Public Health - Central.....	611	72	10.9
Emergency Hospital.....	95	0	0
Laguna Honda.....	1,070	29	2.7
General Hospital.....	2,140	66	3.1
Building Inspection.....	134	18	13.4
Building Repair.....	384	7	1.8
Public Works - Engineer.....	284	58	20.4
Street Cleaning.....	349	1	0.3
Street Repair.....	194	2	1.0
Recreation and Park.....	1,227	46	3.7
Sheriff.....	188	0	0
Social Services.....	1,305	100	7.7
Water.....	531	28	5.3
Youth Guidance.....	138	3	2.2

It could be seen from the chart that Chinese are found mostly in Controller's Office, Library, Public Health and Public Works, indicating traditional Chinese preference, not by choice, but by necessity, for accounting, engineering and architecture. Practically, no Chinese are hired in essential protective services, such as Police and Fire Departments and Sheriff's Office. No Chinese work in Emergency Hospital. Youth Guidance, Juvenile Court, Hospitals, and Social Services could use more bilingual Chinese workers, at all levels. Insufficient number of bilingual workers means Chinese-speaking taxpayers are getting short-changed in services.

MONTHLY SALARIES

Uneven and, therefore, unjust distribution of tax-payers' money is inevitable in view of the employment patterns shown above. Table III shows that 8,657 white employees, compared with only 423 Orientals, have a monthly salary of over \$800. Monthly salary, of course, depends on the type of job one gets. At this moment, the high-paying jobs seem to go almost exclusively to whites, as if no minority persons are qualified for those positions.

CONCLUSIONS

From this short study, the following conclusions emerge:

1. Survey method must be refined and ethnic origins sharply distinguished.

2. Discrimination against the Chinese still exists in City's civil service. Discrimination occurs in recruitment, hiring and promotion

in every department.

3. Essential services for city's residents are unevenly distributed. Non-English speakers invariably are short-changed.

4. Civil Service Commission must re-examine its recruitment, hiring and promotion practices so that more minority workers could join civil service. At least 10% Chinese should be found in every major category, as CAA contends.

SAN FRANCISCO CIVIL SERVICE OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

1. *Officials and Managers:* Administrative personnel who establish and/or administer broad policies and direct individual depart-

ment workers, investigators and inspectors, registered nurses, physicians, social scientists, computer programmers, and kindred workers.

3. *Technical:* Specialized personnel with a combination of basic scientific knowledge and manual skill usually obtained through two years of post high school education, or through equivalent on-the-job training. Includes: draftsmen, engineering aides, junior engineers, mathematical aids, licensed, practical, or vocational nurses, radio operators, photographers, scientific assistants, surveyors, technicians (medical, electronic, physical sciences), computer operators, barbers and beauticians, and kindred workers.

4. *Office and Clerical:* All clerical personnel, regardless of the level of difficulty, in which the activities are predominantly nonmanual. Includes: bookkeepers, cashiers, collectors (bills and accounts) messengers and office boys, office machine operators, shipping and receiving clerks, stenographers, typists, secretaries, key punch operators, telephone operators, and kindred workers.

5. *Craftsmen:* Manual workers of relatively high skill level having a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the processes involved in their work. Exercise considerable independent judgment and usually receive an extensive period of training. Includes: foremen, the building trades, mechanics and repairmen, skilled machining occupations, electricians, engravers, heavy equipment operators, stationary engineers, tailors and kindred workers.

6. *Operatives:* Workers who operate machine or processing equipment or perform other mechanical type duties of intermediate skill level which can be mastered in several weeks and requires limited training. Includes: apprentices (of all the skilled trades), operatives, delivery men, motormen, drivers, seamstresses, and kindred workers.

7. *Laborers:* Workers in manual occupations which generally re-

quire no special training. Includes: garage laborers, car washers and greasers, garbage and trash collectors, construction laborers, street and highway maintenance laborers, and kindred workers.

8. *Uniformed Protective Services:* Includes personnel of the Police Department, Fire Department, and the Sheriff's Office.

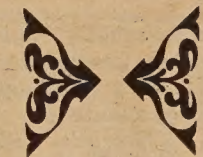
9. *Service Workers:* Workers in protective and nonprotective service occupations (excluding those employees listed under No. 8). Includes: attendants (hospital, other institutions, recreation, and personal service), hospital aides, orderlies, janitors, charwomen, and cleaners, cooks, porters, elevator operators, guards, watchmen, and kindred workers.

10. *Agricultural and Horticultural Workers:* Includes: farmers, gardeners, tree toppers, landscaping and street planting supervisors, agricultural inspectors, groundkeepers, and kindred workers.

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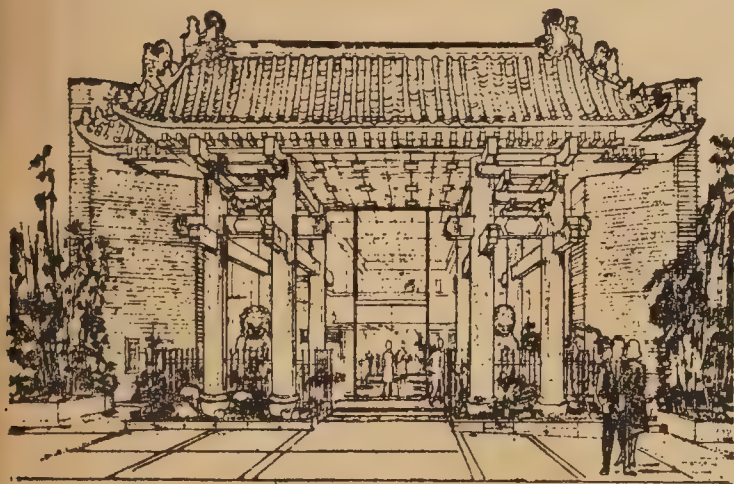
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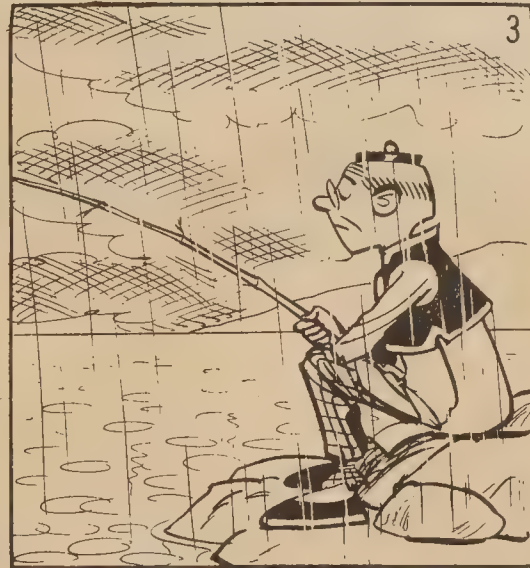
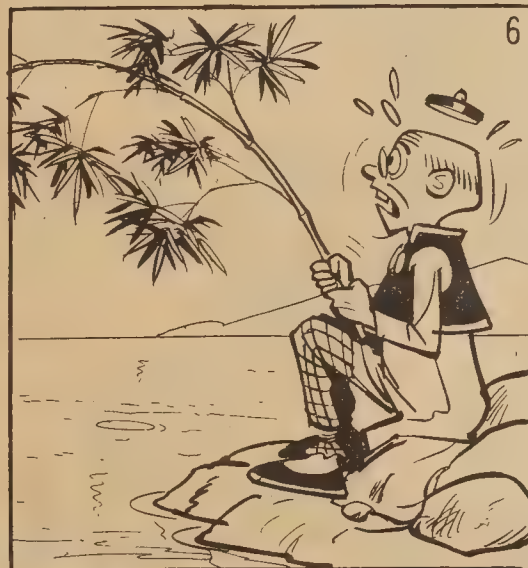
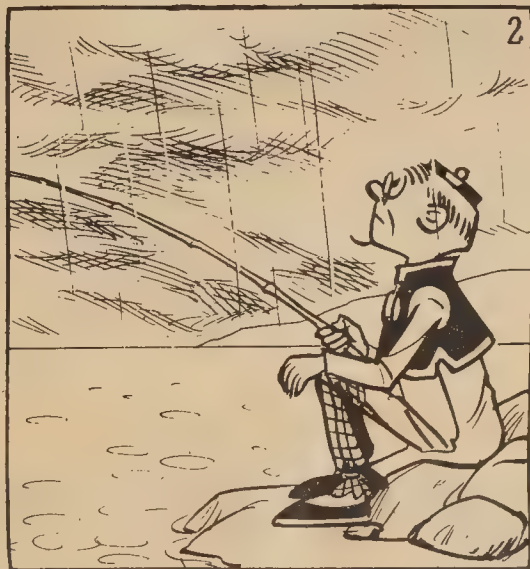
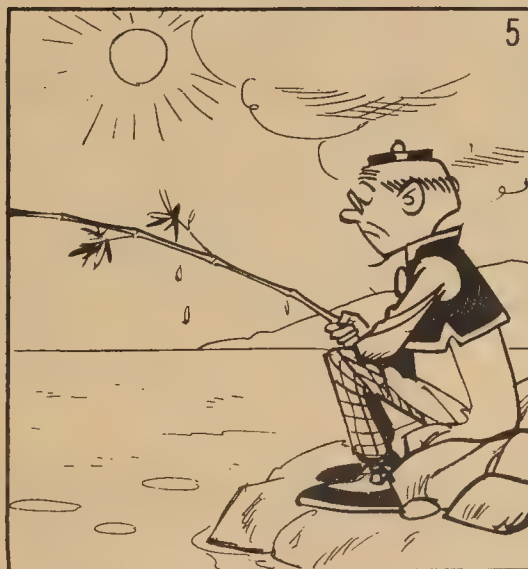


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無字信

人們平時對郵差的好感，大概由於他們是信息的傳達者。而看門的狗有意與他們為難，也不過是忠於職守而已。但漫畫家偏喜歡把這個題材為取笑的對象，似乎比狗還不如。

我對郵差敬重之情，起于看了掛在他們背後的大信袋，沉重地「一面倒」。在三藩市深斜的山坡間向上爬，每一步似乎舉足艱辛。我想：那袋信件也許不是每一封都值得郵差付出那麼大的氣力。

在我每天收到的一大堆書信中，其中最使我皺眉的是那些請求寫薦書的，比如代他們求職位，申請獎學金、升學、支持緩役理由，和各式各樣的調查。雖然能夠有資格做個介紹人總算有點面子，對大多數人，我十分樂意幫助，而且把薦書寫得志在必得，但是有小部份其實不很認識的人，要為他的人格下一評語，如何下筆？尤其是有些人根本不可以推薦，我以為薦書應該是那人的寫照，至少不能作太「離譜」的違心論。

聖徒保羅以人比書信。大意說：「人的言行就是一封為自己推薦的函件，不是用墨寫成的。是用永生的靈寫的。不是寫在石版上，而是寫在心版上，寫在人的心坎，被他們傳誦」。這是無字信，比任何的文字有說服的力量。

文明人在思想交通上最親切的莫如書信，其形式、性質、風格、因人因時而異，我從羅馬回到倫敦之日，接到女兒有生以來寄給我的第一封信，是用打字機生硬地打成的，錯字不少。我在旅途孤獨，讀後格外感到家的暖意。在家裏我有一個寶藏，那是在抽屜裏保存着的信札，有去世友人的遺言，有兒童們的短簡，有在皈依基督後生命改變的自白，有對我的證道詞的批評，和有強烈性格的辯論，甚至攻擊，我喜歡翻閱它們，使我對人生認識更深。

在台北故宮博物院，我看見過昔日皇帝的聖旨，這曾是無上權力的代表！腦海中浮起了欽差大臣的叱喝：「聖旨到！」跪在前面的蟻民誠惶誠恐，這種「信」是獨裁者的命令，收信人沒有表示意見的權利。小時讀尺牘，不但讀，且要唸：「遙想與居多福。弟一是如常，乏善可陳……」這是把活的情感鑄成一個冰凍的銅模，我國古典文學雖屬鏗鏘有聲，但胸無點墨的人，詞不達意，讀了公式的信格，等于不讀，這和我寫不願意寫推薦信一樣苦，紙上字句，不是那人的真面目，保羅勉勵我們的生命為一己的人格推薦，勝過洋洋萬言。

在美國我們為了生活繁忙，很多人負了一身信債，心裏想寫而又寫不出來的感覺不好受，有能力的當然可以撥個電話渡過高山重洋，總比較執筆推敲容易，否則要等到聖誕節才寄張賀咭算了。

近年郵政分區號碼設立，提高了投遞的速率，但人與人之間有很多心事還不能暢所欲言，我們又諸多顧慮到政治上的關係，留意收信人的安全，想說的往往不能說，不敢說，這樣書信更值萬金了。

余卓雄

妻在晚上有時給女兒嘉勵一張紙，一枝筆，叫她寫信給聖誕老人。她在紙上塗不到幾筆，便帶着甜蜜的希望沉入夢鄉了，這是哄小孩子睡覺的一個善法，「信」雖永遠無法投遞到北極，但寫信人能純真地把要說的都「寫」出來，不禁令人羨慕。

商場上的黑權力

黑人在美國商場上的權力是逐漸膨脹，這一方面固然由於黑人人口增加的緣故，同時黑人生活改善，收入較豐；購買力也旺盛起來。

據調查，一九六零年時，十個美國人中只有一個黑人，現在則七個美國人中，

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，黑人喜歡飲威士忌酒，白人只有百分之二十飲它，但黑人飲它的佔百分之三十二點四。

黑人用浴室香皂也比白人多，白人每月用八塊香皂的佔百分之十，但黑人佔百分之二十五。

便佔有一個黑人了，到一九

八零年，還可能增至五個美國人中，會有一個黑人，所以商家對黑人宣傳，不遺餘力。

在黑人中最暢銷的貨品為涼水，如可口可樂，百事可樂等，黑人銷貨量較白人大三倍。至於比較滯市的是

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的形態，進而防範兒女吸毒。

△爲華埠聖瑪利公園塑造孫中山先生銅像的大雕刻藝術家布芬奴死後，在他的袋裡僅留下十二元七角五分，其中十一元爲鈔票，一元七角五分爲零星輔幣。

△華人司徒崇德在此十二年間，曾捐贈三藩市動物園野獸四十頭以上，賈直達五萬元。司徒氏上週曾在午餐會中演說，並放映鳥獸幻燈片。他現任三藩市動物學會董事，自一九五八年以來，不斷搜購奇珍動物贈與動物園，如一頭唐山水牛，在美國是罕見的，也由他捐贈。

市警察局爲招募華人爲警察，已決定本月二十八日起在華埠勝利堂開設辦事處，歡迎華人詢問有關申請警察工作之問題。

△三藩市城市建設委員會主席紐曼，近於會議中宣佈成立華埠市民諮詢委員會，該委員會將協助市建設局推行一項華埠七零一建設計劃，以改進該區之房屋問題，遊樂場所並各種遊樂項目，該諮詢委員會主要爲促進華埠居民積極參與爲數達七萬五千元之七零一計劃。

△該市民諮詢委員會，係由十七位華埠代表及兩位市設委員會組成，包括華埠各主要社團代表僑領在內。

△移民歸化局長富里拉，定期十月卅一日退休，中華總會館以富局長任職十數年來，對我華人服務熱心，態度友善，特於商董月會時通過一案，舉行全體華人

歡宴當局長大會，藉表敬謝之意。據稱，中華總商會亦贊成此舉，加入合辦，一俟日期決定，再行公佈。

△九月廿八日爲我國至聖先師孔子誕辰，我國定爲教師節，推行已久。加州山多些市華人教育文化會與本市中美學院爲響應復興中華文化運動，推行國民外交，增進中美傳統友誼，特定該日爲美國的「教師節」。將我國尊師重道之精神，在美發揚光大，並建議今後每年九月廿八日（孔子誕辰）共同慶祝「教師節」，一如復活節及母親節等。現獲美國國會下議院，加省上下議院，加省省長，山打卡拉縣教育局暨該縣各市長贊助與支持，業已通過定於九月廿八日爲教師節之議案。

△首屆教師節慶祝大會，定於九月廿六日（星期六）下午二時在山多些市立禮堂舉行。周總理事主持祭祀孔聖誕禮及表揚山打卡拉縣選出了四十一名模範教師外，尚有蘇格蘭舞，美洲土風舞，檀島舞，及中華國樂社演奏古樂等。是項慶祝會歡迎僑胞參加，入場券爲一元。

△

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當世七大船王

(上接中文版首頁)

港有十一家附屬公司，巴哈馬的世界海運公司，在香港有九家附屬公司，香港的東西航業公司，在香港有廿三家附屬公司，在利比亞西亞有十四家附屬公司，香港的世航運投資公司有五家附屬公司，此外，包氏還有幾家各有附屬的大公司，都是由包氏指揮決定業務計劃的，他在美國照顧業務的得力助手是副總經理兼董事李保羅。

近代船東所以財源滾滾，一方面是由於時勢所造成，過去十五年來，航運(貨運)未衰

，運費直線上漲，營運所得，除了百分之二十開支，幾乎全部賺進。據稱，數年前以千多萬元所製造的油輪，今年承運獲利，年達五百萬，如果擁有二三十艘這樣的油輪，還不富可敵國嗎？

而且，經營國際航業，還有一大好處是避開課稅，他們轄下的船，可懸掛「權宜國籍旗」(即在利比亞西亞，巴拿馬，星加坡等國註冊)。這樣便可以付稅，不受某一國的限制。現在我們回頭再談談董浩雲所標得的「伊莉沙白皇后號」吧，這是原屬英國貢納公司旗

「白世身」一號，噸位為八萬三千六百七十噸，於一九三八年下水，船長一千零三十一尺，寬一百一十八尺六寸，深六十六尺四寸，吃水三十九尺五寸，全船甲板十四層，發動機馬力二十四萬六千匹。船上有兩所電影院，兩個游泳池，三間健身房，一個球場，十二個酒吧，三個圖書館，六家商店，三家銀行，還有托兒所，禮拜堂，郵局美容院等。船上平時載客為二千三百一十四人，但運兵時可達一萬五千六百多人。伊莉沙白皇后號在第二次世界大戰期間，經常航行美國澳洲及中東之間，運送盟軍一百萬人，因為她速度快，

Designer Kaisik Wong, Paulette Baker, Linda Chinn expect you at the Chinese Hospital Auxiliary fashion show. (William Owyang photo)



，演表裝時行舉將會助輔女婦院醫華東埠華市藩三為右，錫啓黃師計設裝時為左(攝權國陽歐) • 勢姿裝時演表清秀陳姐小

，每次來回的收入，可達美金一百三十萬元，戰後第一年航運，便給船東獲得純利五百萬元，但近年客運為航空所奪，終於一九六八年停航，甚至使貢納公司不勝虧累，宣告破產拍賣，由董浩雲所購得。

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華埠人語

華埠基督教救世軍，定七月廿七日下午二時舉行第六年之見證基督大遊行。該會同人將由牧師余卓雄率領，在都板街及花園角有盛大佈道及聖樂演奏。信徒願意參加遊行隊伍者，可依時在補士街及都板街口牌樓處集合。

△

鑽石崗星期六中文學校，係由熱愛中國文化之華僑所組辦，借用鑽石崗市立小學為校址，採取劉池光所編之課本及教學法，聘請有經驗之教師負責教授，其目的在求華人子弟得一學習中文，瞭解祖國文化之機會，負責人士皆係義務性質，並非謀利團體。

該校一九七〇年秋季學期已於九月十九日開學，欲知詳細情形，請電林先生接洽，電話號碼為二八五—三二二一。

△

中國文化中心文化輔導協會及本市教育局將聯合主辦一中國音樂座談會。該會將由山多些州立大學教授及名作

加省儲貸會總行喬遷

加省儲蓄貸款會總行，向設於紀利街四十六號，現定於本月廿八日遷往丹結街八零零號，士德頓街角之自建大廈云。

華航自行經營在美業務

中華航空公司自去年初開闢中美航線以來，曾委由美國一全國性之機構(簡稱TCI)者在美國及加拿大担任營業總代理，藉求營業推廣。

現華航因事實上之需要，已決定自九月十六日起，終止該機構之代理業務，並分別在紐約市、芝加哥及華盛頓等三大城市，自行增設營業處及加派營業主任，是項新增之營業處，連同舊金山、羅省兩地之分公司，及行將設立之火奴魯魯之分公司共六處，將展開其業務，為全北美服務。

華航馬副總經理於結束該總代理之業務時稱，渠對該總代理過去之協助，至為感謝，華航自設分公司及營業處遍佈北美諸地，其目的在求為顧客及僑胞各界作更好服務，尤盼各方不吝指教，俾能作日新更日新之改進云。

曲家夏理遜主講。共分八堂講授，對中國音樂歷史背景，地方音樂及樂器介紹甚詳。時間定在九月廿四日起至十一月十二日止，每週四下午四時至六時在襟馬多小學大禮堂舉行，有意參加者請電九八二—七六一。

△

影星楊帆，自從和陳海倫離婚後，情緒憂鬱，最近入了精神病院

治療。

楊帆的姊妹楊麗萍，是劇作家汪榴照的太太，汪氏月前自殺，楊麗萍便從香港回到台灣。三兩個月內，楊家接連發生了兩宗不幸的事情。命耶？運耶？

△

華裔劃則師謝國翔，近由市長阿里奧圖任命為三藩市藝術委員會委員。此為一九三二年該會成立以來第一位華裔

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(五) 聚芬樓主

我所以特別在這裏談及湯誠君，因為他對我創辦的「共和藥房」有過很大的幫忙，我雖然和他并未謀過面，但當我為共和藥房招股的時候，他竟附股佔總資本額的三分之一，對我十分信任，可惜共和藥房開業以後賺不到錢，我和我的弟弟奇光雖一早做到晚，月薪才三十元，但仍無法使股東分到紅利。直到一九四三年，我從配藥中悟起做藥生意，以膠筒載普通藥出售，果然生意大有起色，一九四四年即有紅利發給股東，而且是百分之九十，迨至我退休之前，紅利率竟達百分之八百，即一百元股本發八百元紅利，由於共和藥房初期股東，失却聯絡，我便到處訪尋股東的後代，甚至回到中國去調查，以便發給股息。

一九二二年，我加入中華總商會為會員，一九一三年被選任當書記，月薪三十元，一直做了七年，我也曾擔任過中華總商會的通事，那是輪值寧陽總商會的任內，之後輪值三邑總商會，雖然「中華」當局要求我續任，但我沒有接受。

我是雷鄭方三姓組織的「源源堂」創辦人之一，截至目前為止，也只剩下我這

一個創辦人還生存，最原始的堂址是在都板街夾華盛頓街街角，即瑞昌辦莊現址，公所建築物是以百子會方式籌集款項建成的。

一九二二年我回中國一行，並有機會暢遊北平。

回美後，華人青年會創辦，我也是第一屆的董事之一。

一九二七年，我以三年時間完成學程，成為一位按摩師。

一九三三年，加省零估稅始創人之一史超活氏徵聘我加入省府稅局工作，主要目的是向加省各地華商解釋零估稅例，並協助他們設立會計系統以便報稅。

我在稅局工作了十七年，直至一九五二年才正式離開職位，因為最後兩年太太健康不佳，我雖未離職而實際上並沒有甚麼活動了。在職期間，我成為一位公共會計師，為華人及非華人整理數目，便於繳納零估稅及烈酒稅。

△ △ △

鄭文光先生退休以後，過着含飴弄孫的生活，他為人耿介，富正義感，現雖已八十三歲，而記憶力還很好，對於舊華埠事物的敘述，歷歷如繪，他說華埠第一位

西醫是張瑪珠，原名張旺文，第二位是何廷光。早年在僑社活動的僑商及中醫等，他還記得有鄭展智，李佑歡，黃榮里，鄧仙石，甄碩光，許成達等人。

黃梁都籍僑胞，多業花園，并在半島區愛雲頓種植洋蔥，在沙加緬度河區種植蘆筍。

在一九零零年間，華埠的積臣街最旺，沙加緬度街則多為出入口庄。

二十世紀初期，華文報紙最暢銷的是中西日報，督印人為伍盤照，著名報人有陳繡石和伍子衍等。

鄭老先生對筆者口述的，不過是一篇簡略的傳記，但他經歷了兩個世紀，如果由他作自傳式的筆述，相信會寫成一部豐富動人的著作呢！

(全文續完)

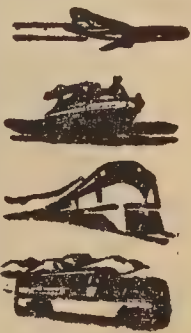
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以三藩市為背景的一部長篇小說，題材現實，故事動人，文筆優美，金門橋畔衆生相在此活現，全書廿萬字。

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本社辦理舊金山中華總商會全美華埠小姐李金燕雙十節回國觀光團
定於九月廿日由三藩市起程。乘泛美公司之巨型機空中宮殿七四七號。享受最高尚之旅。特別參觀世界展覽會價值數十億美元之偉大建築物。備受各地團體招待。專員導遊。以最平價錢得到最多享受。確為前所未見請早報名及時暢遊遠東各地。函詢面談均所歡迎。詳章備索

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東西文摘

一個女學生論華埠

LINDA CHONG 原著

我不自稱自己是在美華人問題的權威，但是我卻很珍視自己的生活經驗。而這些經驗，正是很多意念最有意義的泉源。有一點應預先聲明的，是這篇文章並不代表那些典型的華裔美國人，事實上，我的意見很可能與他們的頗有出入。

一般而言，中國人似乎不容易融合進異國社會，西方人和東方人之間，存有的障礙，多半是由於後者的過錯。在中國人希望真正為這個國家的一部分以前，他們應該消除存於他們之間的一種「不能交通」(None Communication)的狀態。儘管生活在意見經常被公開表達的國度裏，中國人卻始終保守住他們種族的「主要性格」(Characteristics)，他們之間一直缺乏理性的討論，特別是要企圖解決問題的討論。

我們可以從一些家庭的型態看到這點，感情通常被抑止不表達出來，直到一發不可收拾的地步。土生和非土生中國人之間，也存在有這種「不能交通」的現象。並且這種「不能交通」，阻礙了華裔大學生企圖團結和有所成就的努力。

很明顯地，以上種種情形應該糾正，而只有當這些隔閡的原因被瞭解時，我們才能知道如何下手去糾正。

世代間的隔閡

不幸得很，此地中國人的世代間隔閡 (Generational Gap) 遠比美國白人和他們的子女的隔閡來得嚴重。更嚴重的是，一個東方孩子在社會化 (Socialization) 的過程中，必須面臨兩種互不相容的社會所具有的制度和信念。舉個例子來說吧！一個孩子在一個社會裏被鼓勵盡量表達自己，而在另一個社會中則被禁止如此做。大家都知道中國人一向要年輕人向老年人學習，忽略年輕一輩的意志。由於兩種迥然不同的社會習尚的存在，年輕人必須選擇兩者之一。為了種種理由，一定要有這種選擇是顯然的。

做為一個美國人(理想化的)是要生活得安適而能夠同時尊重兩種文化。但是一個中國老一輩的人往往難於接受這種妥協。他自然會想着要他的孩子成為一個中國人，如此而已！孩子一定得會說中國話，而思想也和中國人一樣。於是他不是被強迫為東方人(基於父母的願望)，便是成為一個西洋人(而被摒棄)。就是兩者兼備仍然會不受歡迎。

另外一個理由必須要作選擇，乃是因為對於一個年青人來說，想要兩種文化融會貫通是一件很難的事。他不僅有平常談的尋求認同 (Identity) 的問題，而且他還面臨尋求一個種族的問題。他的外貌可能很容易解決這個問題，但他的思想卻能把這個問題擴大。就一個非土生的中國人來說，他是否能於接受他原來文化嚴謹訓練之後，接受一些美國的

個白種人？所以尋求認同 (Identity) 可以是很簡單的事，假如一個年輕人只接受一種文化，而不試著去和兩種文化發生關係。

世代間的隔閡的形成是由於絕大多數的土生華裔和許多非土生華裔決定傾向西方文化。有很多理由支持這個決定。當一個人自小看到他父母為了不同的賭博嗜好而吵架，他對於自己種族喪失信心。當一個年輕人生長在一個緘默和抑止感情的家庭，他會好像缺少了什麼。而當他的種族種性的惡習貽笑大方，他自然要摒棄它，去尋找別的東西。現實的環境也是另一主因，對於一個華裔美國青年來說，很清楚他將一直居留在這個國家裏，他也明白要分享美國的富裕，他得接受「美式訓練」。中國人是居於社會階梯的最底層，許多華裔學生絕不甘於如此下去。

東方人的社會地位是隨伴着他們缺乏「民主機動性」(Democratic Dynamics) 而來的。經過美國教育洗禮，又怎能教一個孩子看重一個孤立的種族，一個只知道開辦縫衣工廠，洗衣店和餐館賺錢的種族呢？

華裔青年間的衝突

華裔青年人有三種類型，一般人並不覺察，其實甚至年輕人他們自己也很難分辨出來。

最難於描畫而令人傷心的一種類型，乃是中國流氓，他屬於一個流氓組織，專講暴力。他是一個孩子，需要外在的保護，很少人知道原先他初來自香港參加流氓集團，只是為了保護自己對抗白人流氓而已。現在參加這種組織的意義，是為了屬於一個團體而交幾個朋友。儘管他們有些牽連一些暴行，但是這正是社會的一種產物，社會應該承認製造這種破壞性產物的罪名。

另外一類型是一群勤奮而貧苦的年青人，基於種種原因，他們偏愛中國文化和生活方式，成為典型的中國人，他們工作努力，沉默寡言，使人有莫測高深的感覺。令人失望的是他們不能和華裔大學生們合在一起。

第三種人就是那些最有前途的大學生了，他們有的團結起來組織一些「力行」的團體，問題是他們幹勁十足卻從不知如何着手。改革社會的努力，往往因為大多數太重視個人物質上成功而受到阻礙，大家往往太過重視社交活動，當然正醞釀的團結運動，很可能促成一個政治性和社會建設性的組織。經過以上分析，我們知道不僅有所謂世代間的隔閡，就是年輕人彼此間也有隔閡，根源就是因為兩種文化存在的結果。但是以目前中國人和中國之間關係日漸疏遠的趨勢看，此地中國人將有希望在西方社會有更好的適應力。

摘自紐約「聯合季刊」

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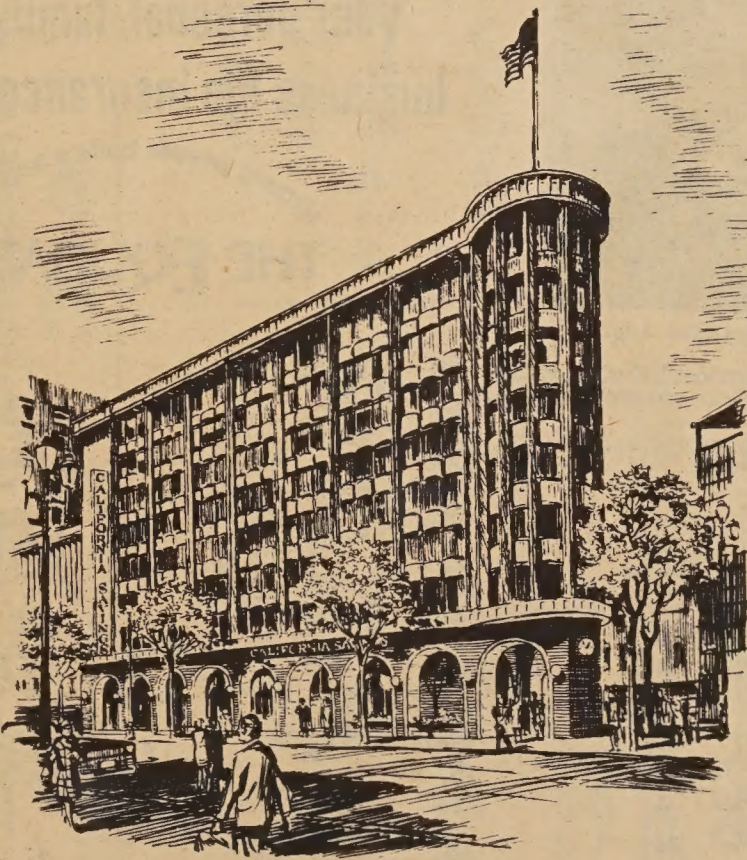
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錦上添花花不顯 雪中送炭炭長溫

字 關

最近給人題了兩句世事格言——「錦上添花花不顯；雪中送炭炭長溫」，人海浮沉，歷盡滄桑，乃有所感，亦寫實焉。

許多人奔走權門，趨炎附勢，大做「錦上添花」工作，我們海外僑社，三日一小宴，五日一大宴，也都是為「要人」迎送，但除了留下一幀「排排坐」的照片，或以「一握（握手）為榮」外，又能得到些什麼呢？還有那些名伶紅星登台，他（她）們一夕收入，已遠超一般人一月所得，但還有那麼多的人要送銀紙牌，他們又得到些什麼好處呢？大牌伶星過街，對你還不是反眼不相識嗎？

像這樣在錦上添花的花朵，實在起不了作用，當然是「不顯」了。

本年世界筆會在台北召開，諾貝爾文學獎金得主川端康成被邀發表演說，他沒有艱澀的理論，而且還可以說是拙於詞令，但他為自己的作品，及日本文學的民族風格說了一個故事，却是意義深長的。

他說他童年是個孤兒，有一個白髮蒼蒼的老婆子常常做了一些熱氣騰騰的糕餅給他吃，每次總是直着嗓子

向他呼喚，那親切的呼聲，雖隔數十年，仍藏在他的心坎裏不能忘記，這一「雪中送炭」的呼聲便是他筆下的靈感。

川端康成不寫大塊文章，他永遠帶着那股淡淡的哀愁，寫小人物，寫日本的傳統風習，他的筆調如殘月餘輝，破曉清露，給他熱力的，是他心中「長溫」的「炭」。

近日報載美國有十三位少女，每人每月湊出一塊錢匯到台灣去教養一個孤兒，一塊錢值不了什麼？但那個孤兒能長大成人，「送炭」的人可夠意思了。

有關這次「七虎隊」在美衛冕失敗的事情，我相信沒有一個人會怪責那羣小孩子的，他們的球藝在亞洲有極輝煌的表現，再拿一次冠軍可能性很大，但還在沒有拿到冠軍前却給「大人們」捧得太高了，在「錦上」添加太多的花，却使小孩子們「患得患失」，首戰失利而喪失「冠軍」寶座。

去年「金龍隊」來美，拿了個世界冠軍回去，來時無人作「錦上添花」，即使榮膺冠軍回國，道經三藩市的時候，其歡迎的熱烈程度，也比不上「七虎」來時「

和我抱同一意見的，台灣中央日報本炎君有一篇「成功與失敗」，倒也吐露了一些世俗以外的看法，讓我做一次文抄公吧。

「……七虎隊十四小孩應該有求勝的意志，但求勝之心不可太切；太切，往往引起心緒不寧，而致動作錯誤，終至敗北。去年金龍隊以為勝敗不可知，而竟大勝；今年七虎隊以為勝算在握，竟至敗北。何以故呢？金龍隊心情寬舒，七虎隊心情緊張。而七虎隊心情所以緊張，除了不願金牌由人得之，由我失之之外，我們大人要負大半責任。當他們在國內以最後一棒，打垮金龍，在日本，以十二比零，打垮菲律賓隊與日本隊，許多成年男女就視為我們全球比賽已經得到勝利。七虎隊臨行之時，這送二十萬元做旅費，那也送二十萬元做旅費，這種情況是去年金龍隊出國時所沒有的。金龍隊感覺旅費無着（最後由美軍顧問團將士捐出七千餘元美金，才得成行）。七虎隊得到贈金太多。兩軍相戰，兵哀者勝。金龍隊以哀兵而得勝，七虎隊因受到過分的捧場而失敗。誰使之然，我們大人要負其責。」

讀了上面的一段話，對於「錦上添花」和「雪中送炭」該有更明顯的認識了吧。



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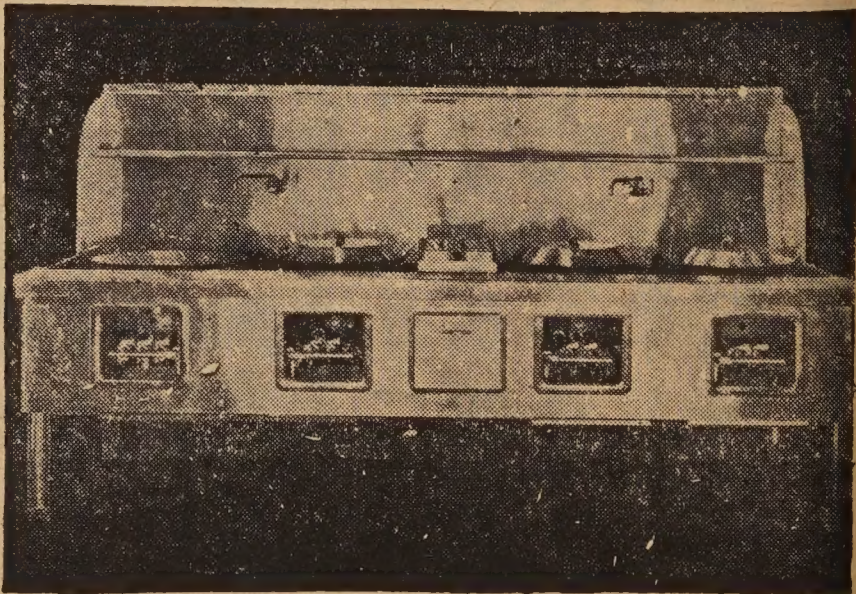
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金山客批世情

時者金也

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金山客曰：時者金也，又一証明。

味同嚼臘

香港臘像館上月尾開幕，內容包括古今歷史人物，據廣告詞語有稱：「形態真假難分，動態栩栩如生」。

金山客曰：雖難分真假畢竟是假，雖栩栩如生畢竟非生，抑尤有進者，一進臘像館，古今歷史人物，俱「味同嚼臘」矣。

反比例

美國犯罪率增加，破案率僅為二成。

金山客曰：犯罪率所以增加，乃由於破案率減少，破案率減少，乃使犯罪率增加。

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英國屈臣市上演「羅米歐與朱麗葉」，居然裸體上床，據導演表示：「戲劇應該現實，幾曾見過新婚夫婦和衣洞房者？」

金山客曰：戲劇應該現實，則開槍殺人亦需實彈矣，險哉！

婦女是強者

美國婦女自由陣綫展開「奪權運動」，要打到「婦

女是弱者」說法，堅決向男性奪權。

金山客曰：余甚願見有一日「婦女是強者」，其時，余毋須在公共車讓座矣。

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不見天日

老李：「黃仔，冇見咁耐，而家响邊度做嘢？」

黃仔：「我而家做嘢，係唔見得光嘅。」
老李：「唉，也咁講呀？」
黃仔：「咁唔係咩，我响影相館做工，日日要晒相，在黑房內頭真係不見天日嘅呀。」

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- (一) 兩層七房及六房寬大靚夫列，在離華埠數條街，特別堅固樓，最合大家庭用，靚大花園。
- (二) 離華埠不遠，在繁盛大街有兩層摩打夫列及舖面一間，現批給西人做餐館，是一座良好入息。
- (三) 難得之生意及住客樓在華埠中心之都板街出賣，西人賣主貨真，儉省而簡便。最合做生意及住家，此樓初次上市取價相宜，值得參觀。
- (四) 三層摩登靚夫列樓在三大道近金門花園，良好地區，每層六大房，大車房，靚後園，每月入息近六百元，只取價伍萬柒千元。賣主貸款。極之相宜。
- (五) 在三十六大道近金門公園，有三大睡房豪華靚屋新油漆。大花園，樓主急賣。旨在脫手。取價特別平，三千元現款可以過業。平過租屋，機會難逢。
- (六) 本公司有其下各種大小新舊靚屋出售，歡迎詢問。

陳積實業公司 813 Clay St., S. F., Calif., Tel. 397-3255



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當世七船王 華人佔其二

Minority workers victims of Civil Service Job bias



週前，世界最大客輪「伊莉沙白皇后號」舉行拍賣，由中國航業鉅子董浩雲以三百二十萬美元標得。本來，以董氏億萬富財耗費三百萬元來購一條船，並不值得大驚小怪，但董氏標購這艘巨輪以後，很明顯地表現了兩項重大的意義：(一)世界最大的客輪，曾紅極一時，風華絕代的「伊莉沙白皇后號」歸入一個中國人的名下。行將見中華民國的國旗，飄揚在世界最大的客輪上。(二)董氏

助輔女婦院醫華東加參將
士女珊素劉之演表裝時會
(攝權國陽歐)

Suzanne Lew will model at the Chinese Hospital Auxiliary fashion show at the Empress of China Saturday. (William Owyang photo)

表示將再耗費四百五十萬美元改造成為「海上國際大學」，以發揚「大同世界」的理想。董氏是當今七大船王之一，能登上這王座的，他所擁有船隻噸位的價值要在十億元以上，除董氏外，中國還有一位後起船王包玉剛，他擁有航隻噸位，到一九七三年時，也近三百萬噸了，而董氏的「船產」噸位，現在已超過此數。

當代的七大船王，尚有李雲諾斯，路域，奧納西斯，李摩斯，尼阿柯斯等五人。本來，在航空事業發達一日千里的形勢下，航海事業大受打擊，像世界最大的豪華客輪瑪麗皇后號，伊莉沙白皇后號都因公司破產而相繼出賣了，為甚麼還有這麼多位船王擁有數不清財富呢？

要解釋這一問題，得需留意兩項事實。第一，航空事業的發達，影響航海事業至重的是客運並非貨運，因為賺錢最多的油輪和載運礦沙，化學品，肥料，殼類，木材等貨運，是航空公司所不能插手的。第二，國際形勢變幻莫測，國際貿易的增長率每年增加約百分之十二，而對船舶運輸，則求過於供，加上政治

的變化，一兩場的戰爭，都會使船主大獲厚利。

第一次世界大戰製造了希臘原始船王老李雲諾斯，第二次世界大戰尼阿柯斯發了跡，而奧納西斯，路域也乘時而起。蘇彝士運河的封鎖，使奧納西斯以高於營運成本百分之一千二百倍租出運油船隻，大地撈了一筆，中東六日之戰，又產生了一批億萬富翁。

在七大船王中，兩位華人船王倒沒有像其他船王一樣像「神話」般發達，他們是腳踏實地幹出大事業來的。

董浩雲現年五十八歲，四十年前以一艘小型不定期航行的貨船起家。那時，英國和幾個北歐國家掌握了世界的海上霸權，中國的海上運輸也給外輪控制，內河航行權一直到一九四二年廢除不平條約後才收回。董氏經過了幾十年的奮鬥，不僅成為船王，而且也是巴哈馬島花旗信託公司的董

事，最近又在紐約興建價值千多萬元的商業大廈，他在美國最得力負責人，是卓牟來，卓氏早歲畢業於美國著名華通商業學校，對董氏的事業輔助極大。

包玉剛比較少人認識，他現年五十三歲，本年六月間他最新的二十二萬六千七百噸大油輪在瑞典下水，他訂造的船噸位超過任何船東，以貨運為主，每艘新船訂造時即與租方簽定長期合同，他是一個穩打穩紮的人，但運氣也帶給他富財，他在一九六六年以一千四百萬元訂造的油輪，時值已是二千四百萬至二千八百萬了。

包氏原為上海的一位銀行家，十六年前才在香港轉進航海界，並得助於金融家馬頓及匯豐銀行的支持，到一九七三年時，他擁有船隻總載重噸位將達七百萬噸，為一九三零年世界石油運輸的總噸位。包氏的環球航運公司在香

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